The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months..... 75
Three months..... 50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year,.....$3 00
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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

1860.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambries, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Lorella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Binity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

EUREKA!! EUREKA!!!

LADIES' CHOICE!!!

PATENT LIP-SEALING, SELF-TESTING, AIR-TIGHT

FRUIT CANS.

Just what was wanted—a CONVENIENT air-tight cover, to show at all times, the exact condition of the fruit within the jar. It is so simple that one person can seal up *twenty-four cans in one minute. Or open seventy-two cans in one minute.*

No fruit is lost in using these cans, for should any one be defective, the cover always shows it in time to save the contents. Tin, Earthen, or Glass jars, sold only at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, July 18, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT

Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock is new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

Political.

Great Speech of Senator Douglas at Concord, New Hampshire.

The Boston *Journal* gives a full report of the speech made by Senator Douglas at Concord, New Hampshire, on the 31st of July. Mr. H. P. Rolfe delivered the address of welcome, and Mr. Douglas responded as follows:

HIS OBJECT IN COMING NORTH.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE: You will receive my grateful thanks for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to welcome me on this occasion, and you will accept my grateful acknowledgments for the cordiality with which you have endorsed those sentiments of welcome. For the first time I visit the capital of your noble State. When I consented to make a brief trip through Vermont and New Hampshire, on my way from Saratoga to Newport, Rhode Island, I did not expect any public demonstrations. My object was to make a quiet visit—a pilgrimage to the grave of my father and to the scenes of my childhood. But from the moment I trod the soil of Vermont, I found I was welcomed by the population *en masse*. Men of all parties joined in the reception. It filled my heart with gratitude and rendered it impossible for me to discuss any of those political topics about which the assemblages differred in opinion. I had supposed that when I left the borders of my native State, I would be welcomed only by a few friends as I passed along the road. Imagine my surprise at this vast assemblage—this imposing assemblage, which exceeds in its magnificence and its grandeur anything that I have previously witnessed.

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

From the bottom of my heart I thank you for this demonstration and your good will.—You have been pleased, Mr. Chairman, to refer, in terms of approbation, to my course upon the Lecompton Constitution. While I have ceased to discuss that question since it was finally decided by the people of Kansas, I will not refrain from a slight allusion to it now, lest my silence should be misconstrued by the audience. I did fight that Lecompton Constitution with all the power that I could command. ["Good for you;" applause and cheers.] Reluctant as I was to differ in opinion or action with the President that I had used all my efforts to place in the executive chair, yet duty was paramount to any personal or private consideration. [Applause.] I stood pledged, as every Democrat in America stood pledged, by his vote for James Buchanan in 1856, to maintain the right of the people of every State and every Territory to form and regulate their own domestic institutions. ["That's so," and tumultuous applause.] In my opinion, the attempt to force upon an unwilling people a Constitution which they did not like, was not only a violation of the Democratic creed, but it was a violation of the American creed; it violated the Republican, and it violated the creed of every freeman. ["That's the talk! that's so!"] I did not oppose the Lecompton Constitution on the ground of its provisions in respect to African slavery. I held then, as I hold now, that if the people of Kansas wanted a slave State, they had a right to it. ["That's so!"] If, on the contrary, they didn't want slavery, no power on earth should force it upon them. [Applause, and cries of "That's it!"] I opposed the Lecompton Constitution because it was not the act and deed of the people of Kansas. I proposed that it should be referred back to the people of Kansas, with the privilege of voting for it or against it; and if a majority of all the legal voters of Kansas ratified it, then Kansas should be admitted into the Union with that Constitution; and if, on the contrary, a majority voted against it, the people of Kansas might proceed to make a new Constitution, with or without slavery, just as she pleased, and come into the Union with it. ["Good! good!"]—And permit me to say that I was rejoiced from the bottom of my heart when I saw every Republican in both Houses of Congress voting for that proposition. [Laughter and cheers.]

MR. BUCHANAN THREATENS MR. DOUGLAS.

I hold that the President has no more right to control the vote of a Senator than a Senator has to dictate to the President. ["That's a fact."] The President told me that if I did not obey him and vote to force that Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas against their will, that he would take off the head of every friend I had in office. [Applause.] I told him in reply, that my friends were as dear to me as those of any other man could be to him; but that if I had a friend who was not willing to lose his office rather than to degrade me into a tool of the Executive power, he did not deserve to be my friend. [Prolonged applause.] And here permit me to say, my fellow-citizens, that the great contest between the Executive and myself was this: He claimed the right to control the vote of a Senator, in opposetion to the wishes of his constituents; I claimed that the representative of the people is independent, and should always act independently of Executive power. [Applause.] Whenever you permit the executive to direct the representative how he shall vote, you convert this Republic into a despotism. What is the use of electing a Congress if the President has a right to tell the members how they are to vote? ["No need of it."] There is an end of representative government whenever the Executive is permitted to use and abuse his power to control the action of the representative, against the wishes of his constituents and the dictates of his individual conscience. ["That's so."] And in my opinion I was fighting a greater battle in Illinois in 1858 than the mere question who should be Senator. [Applause.]—In my opinion the question submitted to the people of Illinois was whether or not their Senator should be the mere tool of Executive dictation. ["They decided right!"] Yes, they decided right, in opposition to an unholy alliance between the Repulicans and the Federal office-holders. [Great applause.] It was hoped that Lecompton controversy had been settled by the votes of the people of Kansas against it, that the warfare of the Democratic party would cease, but instead of that the war was kept up, and now we find on the national theatre the same game being played that we witnessed in Illinois in 1858. ["That's true, every word of it."] And now you find the question submitted whether or not the executive of this nation is to be permitted to dictate his successor in office. ["He can't do it"—applause.]

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE BALTIMORE NOMINATION.

It is said that Mr. Buchanan naturally feels mortified and wounded to have a man nominated by his own party in opposition to his own wishes. [Shouts of derisive laughter.] Well, whether, he feels mortified or not, it would have been well for him to have considered that when he became a candidate in 1856, in opposition to Gen. Pierce, who was then President and a candidate for re-election.—["That's so."] Suppose Gen. Pierce had then pursued the course which Mr. Buchanan is now pursuing—["He's doing it now"]—that is, used the power and patronage which the Democratic party had placed in his hands for the purpose of defeating the nominee of that party; what would every Democrat in America have said of Frank Pierce if he had tried to divide and defeat his party merely out of mortification and chagrin at his not getting a renomination? [Applause.] Whatever would have been said of Gen. Pierce in such a contingency must be said of James Buchanan now. ["That's so." Applause.]

WHAT BUCHANAN WAS IN 1856.

I should not have referred to these things at this time, or during this canvass, but for the fact that the President of the United States has taken the stump, [laughter and applause,] and made a political harangue for the purpose of defeating and dividing the party that elected him President. ["That's so." "He can't do it."] What are the reasons assigned by the President for endeavoring to divide and break down the Democratic party? He does not assign the personal reason that he don't like the nominee. [Laughter.] But he puts it upon the ground that he didn't like the platform adopted by the party. ["Can't help it."] What is there in that platform to which James Buchanan has a right to take exception? It is the identical platform upon which James Buchanan was elected, and without which he could not have been elected. ["That's it."] There is not an honest man in all America that will deny that James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, in 1856, were pledged to the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. ["That's so."]

WHAT BRECKINRIDGE WAS IN 1856.

I made speeches from the same stand with John C. Breckinridge in 1856, when he was advocating his own claims to the Vice Presidency, and heard him go to extreme lengths in favor of popular sovereignty in the Territories. And then, again, if I recollect aright, the Democrats of New Hampshire held a monster mass meeting at this capital, in March, 1856, previous to the nominations at Cincinnati, at which Howell Cobb and Joseph Lane and James L. Orr, of South Carolina, made speeches. In every one of those speeches they advocated squatter sovereignty in its broadest sense. [Tumultuous applause.] I appeal to this audience if these facts are not true. ["That's so."] Yes, this gentleman says he has the speeches in his pocket. These speeches were written out by the speakers after they returned to Washington, and were published in pamphlet form by the National Democratic Committee, as a true exposition of Democratic principles. ["That's so—they were printed in the *Post*."] Yes, they were printed in the Boston *Post*, and every other Democratic paper in America, that had the space to spare for political speeches. In other words, I stand now where every Democrat in America, advocating the right of the people, in every political community, to make their own laws and establish their own institutions to suit themselves, stood. [Tremendous applause.]

THE EAST AND THE WEST.

The speaker proceeded to elaborate the principles of popular sovereignty, and, as an illustration, said:

I am a native of New England—yet I left the land of my birth, the scenes of my childhood, the grave of my father, and went to the extreme Northwest. And yet New England is my native land. I love it because it is.—Illinois is not your native land, and you do not love her, therefore, as I love New England. Hence I say I may believe that the people of the Northwest, who have emigrated from New England, Virginia, from the Carolinas, from any of the older States, remain loyal in their affections to the States from which they removed, but that they love still dearer the State where they have planted their wives and their children. And yet we say we are just as capable of self-government after we get there, as we were before we started. And, with all due respect, we say we are quite as competent to govern ourselves as you are. I will give you a good reason for this belief. I think that the New Hampshire boy who removes West, is just as capable of governing himself as his brother who stays at home. Look around your own neighborhood. A gentleman has two sons. One is a restless, energetic, and daring fellow; the other has a good nature, good disposition and is a good fellow. Which one went West? and which one staid at home and lived with daddy and mamma? [Laughter and cheers, and cries of "Not the lazy one."] The bold and ambitious young fellow went to the prairie or the wilderness; carved out his own fortune, made his own farm, put up his own fences, and perhaps split his own rails [applause;] cultivated his own fields, erected his school-house and his church, [Voice: "Made his own cabinet-work;"] yes, made his own cabinet-work, perhaps, [laughter and applause,] and by that time, I reckon, the wild boy had sown his wild oats pretty well, and was as capable of self-government as the brother who remained at home with daddy and mamma. [Applause.] And, what is more, after he had made him a home and a farm, he came back, perhaps, to see the old people. And if he did, ten to one that he put his eye on the prettiest girl in the neighborhood, and took her out West with him; thus, not only taking away the smartest boy, but the prettiest girl you had. [Applause, and "That's the way."] Now are you going to tell me that such people are not capable of self-government, because they happen to live in a Territory instead of a State? ["No! No!"]

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."

After dwelling at length upon the various points here presented, the Senator adduced another illustration of his doctrine, and said:

Passing through Vergennes, in Vermont, the other day, a gentlemen in the cars called my attention to an old piece of Continental money, and he said to me: "Do you notice these words—'Mind your own business.'"—Another gentlemen showed me an old Massachusetts coin, and on one side were the words: "Mind your own business." That was the language of our fathers in the Revolution. That is what our fathers said to the British Parliament when they endeavored to control our people in their local and domestic affairs, to tell the people what paper they should write on, and what they should do.—That was what our fathers said to the British Government, "Hands off;" "Mind your own business." And in order that they might have it binding upon all succeeding generations, they placed the mottoes on their paper money and their coins, where their children might read it. [Applause.] We say now to Congress: "Mind your own business, and let Territories alone." [Applause.]

TIME WASTED IN CONGRESS.

I have a word more to say, and then I am done. I presume that many of you have business before Congress of some kind or other. If so, ask your Representative, when he comes home, what became of the bill.—He will tell you he did the best he could, but it was lost for the want of time. [Applause, and "That's so."] Congress lost the whole session in the discussion of the slavery question, and there was no time for the regular business of the session. One might be interested in the Pacific Railroad bill; another in the French Spoliation bill. And when you ask for them, you are told they were lost for want of time. Slavery occupied the whole time. Ask your Representatives why they didn't remodel the tariff so that the expenses of the Government might pay for itself, without borrowing twenty millions a year, and they will tell you the bill was lost for want of time. Ask them why they didn't pass the Pacific Railroad Bill, and at the same time remind them that Fillmore was pledged to it, Fremont was pledged to it, and Buchanan was pledged to it; and yet with all the candidates pledged to this measure, we could not get a majority in Congress. Ask them why, and they will answer, "Lost for want of time." The negro question takes up all the time, and there is no time left to attend to the material interests of the country. ["The interests of white folks."] Yes, the interests of white folks. In my opinion, this Government is the white man's Government. ["That's so."] It was made by white men for the benefit of white men. ["Good."] And I think that white men have a right to a small portion of the time, at least, to attend to their business. [Laughter and applause.] Now, you will never have appropriate legislation on these questions—and I am not discussing what that legislation should be—until you banish the negro question from the halls of Congress. Let us banish it from Congress forever. Remand it to the people of the Territories who are interested in it. Let them do as they please, and there will be no controversy between the different sections of the country; maintain the doctrine of non-intervention, and all will be peace and harmony.

AN ELOQUENT PLEA FOR NATIONAL HARMONY.

Why cannot we be harmonious now as in former times? You will remember that in the Revolutionary times Northern armies were commanded by a Southern general, and Southern armies were commanded by a Northern general. On every battle field Southern and Northern men stood shoulder to shoulder, in order that they might transmit a common inheritance to their children. Why cannot we live in peace? These questions come home to us in the North-west more forcibly than they do to you. Go to the plains of the West, and there you will find a Yankee farmer with a Southern wife. They have children, and when they go to visit the graves of their fathers and their ancestors, they have to go to Virginia as well as to Vermont. Each boy has a Southern interest as well as a Northern; and he don't like to hear curses hurled at the lands of their parents and grandparents. And when you come to talk about a dissolution of the Union, we tell you, "No, never." We furnish the water that flows down the Mississippi, as well as what goes from the lakes down the St. Lawrence; we intend to follow that water wherever it goes, until it mingles with the broad seas. [Applause.] We have the ties of marriage and the ties of blood binding us together. When you tell us this Union must be dissolved, we say "Never, no, never."—We say never, for the reason that we never intend to travel into a foreign country to obtain a passport, and have it *vised* by a consul when we go to visit the grave of our fathers. Hence there is not a man on the frontier who does not love this glorious Union. And because we do love the Union, we mean never to do an act that would alienate one portion of the people from the other. You can only preserve the Union by preserving peace and concord among the different sections. Remember that one tie after another has been severed. This fell spirit of sectional strife has invaded the holy sanctuary, and has divided the church into the churches North, and the churches South. This fell spirit of sectional strife has separated the brethren at the communion-table. And when you find a spirit of strife so deadly that it can sever the social tie, the religious tie, and the political tie, what is your Constitution worth when you have the people enemies who live under it? You must bind the hearts of this people together if you expect to maintain the Union. You can only bind them together by fidelity and justice, upon which the whole system of government rests.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

I feel that I have done injustice to you as well as to myself. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] No, I am not going on. I have done more talking to-day than I expected to do all summer. I expected that I was going to pass quietly through your State, but at every railroad station my friends have literally overwhelmed me with kindness, and it was not in my heart to refuse to speak to them. I made no political speeches, because I was welcomed by men of all political parties, and it was never in my heart to say an unkind thing to those who were kind to me. To-day I have only touched upon these political topics because your chairman, who introduced me, invited my special attention to them. I don't intend, as a general thing, to enter into the political discussions of this year. It is the first time, in twenty-seven years, that I have looked on upon a political fight without taking a hand in it. [Applause.] I am now enjoying a holiday, visiting the watering places for the first time, taking a little recreation, and, as it seems, speaking a little just for exercise. [Laughter.] But, gentlemen, I must again, seriously and with profound gratitude, express to you my thanks for the manner in which you have received me this day. It certainly is a magnificent and imposing demonstration—one that I feel that I have a right to be proud of, one that does credit and honor to you that have got it up. I do not accept it as a personal tribute to myself. I believe, and I am rejoiced to believe, that it is intended as a forcible manner of expressing your devotion to those political principles with which my public life has been indentified.

In the evening, Mr. Douglas was entertained at the house of Mr. Oliver L. Sanborn, where Mrs. Douglas received a few friends. Mr. Douglas also took some thousands of his friends by the hand in the City Hall, and when the time arrived for the close of the exhibition, he made a few remarks expressive of his gratitude. Military bands perambulated the town during the evening, some displays of fire-works were made, and Concord has scarcely yet (12 o'clock midnight,) become quiet as usual.

Shall Sectionalism Prevail Against the Will of the Majority.

The National Democratic Convention adopted the platform of principles for the party in the pending contest with the Republicans by an undisputed majority. On that question the vote of a majority and not two-thirds is admitted to be by established law and usage binding on every delegate and every Democratic voter. That platform is the same on which Buchanan and Breckinridge were elected. It is the same which the Pennsylvania Convention that nominated General Foster for Governor, and elected the delegates to the National Convention adopted; on which alone Pennsylvania can hope for success in the election for Governor or President at her polls. The platform declares opposition to Congressional intervention on the subject of slavery—declares that the South, and every State and Territory, has a right to hold slaves where the majority of citizens so determine—declares that where it is not wanted the majority, under and subject to the Constitution of the United States, may exclude it by organic action or Legislative enactments. It asserts the sovereignty of the people, and an abiding sense of the value of the Union of the States. This platform was spurned by the Seceders who put forward Breckinridge and Lane; and Pennsylvania Democrats are asked to toil and vote for these men who, by secession an insurrection, divide the Democratic party, "thus giving to the sectional abolition party of Lincoln the only chance they have to slip into power."

The true Democrats stand firm upon the old and well tried ground, which secures the rights of the South, whilst it is not hostile to the interests of the North, or the East, or the West. It is opposed alike to the oppressive sectionalism of the Northern extremists on the one hand, and the Southern extremists on the other, and if adhered to will put an end forever to the agitation of the slavery question in our National politics by confining it to the local legislation of each State and Territory, the inhabitants of which will always be able best to determine their own wants and welfare in the matter.

The question of slavery is not the only one which concerns the prosperity of the nation, and it has been made to absorb far too great a portion of public attention. The Union is of more value than all the negroes, office-holders, and political aspirants put together. We have a National debt of over $100,000,000, and a revenue which does not meet the current expenses of the nation. The labor of the country, upon the maintenance of which depends our National independence, power and prosperity, is left to languish for want of adequate protection, and all for the sake of the political demagogues in the North and in the South, whose stock in trade is the slavery agitation. Both bands of agitators aim at the destruction of the Democratic party—the Republicans, that they may mount to power and divide the spoils of office; and the Southern Seceders, in order that they may overturn the government and divide the Union.—*Norristown National Democrat.*

☞ In Illinois there are ninety-one Democratic papers for Douglas and two (Danites,) for Breckinridge. In Michigan every one of the thirty-nine Democratic papers is for Douglas. In Indiana there are sixty-four for Douglas, and five either for Breckinridge or neutral. In Ohio seventy-five papers are for Douglas, and four for Breckinridge. In New Hampshire only one out of the eleven Democratic papers is against, the rest for Douglas.

Extracts from Public Speeches.

The Compromise Electoral Ticket.—"There is one reason why every Democrat in Pennsylvania should be opposed to this proposition, and it is this: Every Democrat by it would place himself in the humiliating position of favoring intervention, if by doing so, Breckinridge could be elected, or of favoring non-intervention, if by doing so, Douglas could be elected. Can such a proposition be countenanced by the Democracy of the State? With what force, or what grace, can a man go before an intelligent community and ask them to endorse it, saying to them, 'if we can elect the President and get the offices on the doctrine of intervention, we are in favor of it; but if we cannot, and President and offices are only to be secured by supporting popular sovereignty and Stephen A. Douglas, then we are in favor of him.' In effect, saying, we are in favor of any man and any set of principles under which we can secure the offices."

"What strange god do the Seceders call upon us to fall down and worship? We acknowledge that the South is entitled to equal justice and rights with the North. We are called upon now, however, by the slave-drivers of the South, to go before the people and tell them that the doctrine of non-intervention, which was truth and justice in 1856, is now a cheat and a delusion; that, although it was saving grace in the last Presidential contest, it is a flagrant sin in the present one. Upon what grounds are we called upon to surrender the position that the Democratic party has held for the last twelve years?—Why, because the slaveholders are anxious to have the power to remove their negroes from the cotton, rice, and sugar fields of their section to the boundless prairies of the West. If we should agree to intervention by Congress to protect slavery, the only practical effect would be to suffer inevitable defeat, and to break up the Democratic party."

"The Reading Convention threw the flag of non-intervention to the breeze, and every man who supports Mr. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor, declares that he is in favor of that doctrine. How, then, can any man who supports Mr. Foster vote for Breckinridge? Is Democracy one thing in Pennsylvania, and another thing in the country at large? Does it mean non-intervention in Pennsylvanian, and intervention everywhere else?"

"Stephen A. Douglas is the nominee of the regular Democratic Convention, which assembled at Charleston and Baltimore according to all the parliamentary rules with which I am acquainted, and I believe I once wrote a book on the subject. I will show you that he is. They say that a number of the States seceded from the National Convention, and nominated Breckinridge and Lane. True; but how in the world can Breckinridge and Lane be the nominees of the National Convention when they are but the nominees of the Seceders? If five counties secede from a Convention of the party in this State, and make another nomination, is that nomination regular? These gentlemen who have been sticklers for two or three years past for regularity, and whose only cry in every contest has been regularity, regularity, have at last turned round and become the most irregular creatures I ever knew."

NO FUSION ALLOWED.—The Washington *States*, the central organ of Douglas, talks in this wise about "one electoral ticket."

"Finding themselves driven to the wall, and certain defeat awaiting them from everywhere, North and South, the Secessionists in some of the States cry out for a fusion with the National Democracy. Upon their bended knees they cry for that quarter now which Jefferson Davis declared in the Senate should not be given to the supporters of Judge Douglas. We will not support Douglas! shout Yancey and the disunionists.—'He is a traitor!' exclaims Governor Smith, of Virginia. 'He is no better than Lincoln,' says Benjamin; and his supporters are 'gamblers and tricksters,' re-echoed Dickenson, of New York. And yet the Democracy, with their candidate denounced, their platform repudiated, and their organization stigmatized as the 'half way house to abolition,' are called upon to form a union with the secessionists. A union with disunionists—a union with traitors alike to the Democracy and the Constitution! Never, never. Let the cost be what it may, under no circumstance will we strike our flag. No, we will not lower it even an inch, to suit all the disunionists in the land. We are for no quarter—no quarter to the disunionists, and no quarter to the administration which upholds them. To falter now would be treason—treason to the gallant Democracy of the North, treason to Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, treason to the National Democrats of the South who stand by the flag of the country and strike for its constitution, and worse than all, treason to the best hopes of the country and the best interests of the people."

☞ The poor seceding malcontents are whining because the friends of Douglas and of regular nominations will not "split the difference" with them, and run divided electoral tickets. They want a line thrown overboard to save them. Poor fellows! Having jumped from the regular train over an embankment, and buried to their chins in mud and water, they want the train to back down after them! If they can crawl out of their "fix" and get aboard again all will rejoice, but far better that they should flounder in the mud with other nondescripts than, by backing down, to hazard the safety of the regular train.

DOUGLAS IN KENTUCKY.—Extract of a letter from a prominent and influential member of the late (35th) Congress from Kentucky:

"In all central Kentucky, embracing a tier of counties from three to five deep, extending from the Ohio river to the Tennessee State line, the Democracy are for Douglas and Johnson, and, in my judgment, will continue to increase until the election is over; and if the news we have here from the first (Burnett's) district is but half true, Breckinridge will be the worst beaten candidate that ever stood a poll in this Commonwealth."

THE DISUNION GAME.—The Charleston *Mercury* is calling attention to the character of the Legislature of South Carolina, urging the selection of a certain class of men. The thing has an interest, because it is understood that the Disunion game is to commence in South Carolina and Mississippi, by the action of those States, respectively instructing their Senators and Representatives not to assemble in Congress at Washington in case Lincoln should be inaugurated.

☞ Mr. Lovell, ex-Speaker of the Michigan House of Representatives in 1857, and always a bitter opponent of the Democratic party has come out for Douglas.

☞ Vote for Douglas and save the Union.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, August 15, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

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REGULARLY NOMINATED DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCH. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION,

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

Let the People Know!!

That there remained in the National Convention at Baltimore, after every disorganizing Rebel had seceded, **436** regularly appointed delegates, entitled, under the rule, to cast **218** votes—**16** MORE than TWO THIRDS of a Full Convention. Let them know that, on the second ballot, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, received 181½ votes of the 218, over FORTY more than TWO-THIRDS of the whole vote present. And then, to clinch all, let them know, that the resolution declaring STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to be the unanimous choice of the Convention, passed without a single dissenting voice; so that Stephen A. Douglas actually received **218** votes—SIXTEEN votes more than two-thirds of a full Convention!

Let the People know, too, that the Seceders' Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane had no authority from any constituency to sit at Baltimore outside of the regular Convention—that it did not contain more than *eighty or ninety* delegates who had even a shadow of authority from the people to act—that it cast in all but **105** votes—not one of them properly authorized, or binding on any body—let them know this, and let them decide which was the Regular and which was the Disorganizers' Convention, and which of the nominees, Douglas or Breckinridge, is entitled to the undivided support of the National Democracy.

LOOK AT IT.—It was decided at Cresson that the electoral vote of the State should be cast for any man running as a Democrat whom it could elect. Now, let us suppose that out of a total vote in Pennsylvania in November next of 500,000, 251,000 should be polled for the Fusion electoral ticket, and it should thus be successful—that of the 251,000 thus polled 201,000 should be given for Douglas, and but 50,000 for Breckinridge—thus showing that but one-tenth of our voters favored the election of the latter; if the vote of Pennsylvania could elect the Disunion nominee, under the terms of the Cresson resolution he would receive it. And, in despite of noisy partisan professions of a regard for "the will of the majority," and for the right of the people to govern themselves, the Democracy of the State would so arrange their political machinery *as to elect as President, by the electoral votes of the State, a man supported by less than one-tenth of our voters, and opposed by more than nine-tenths of our citizens!*

An act of perfidy like this, if by any possibility it could be successful, might, it is true, renew the terms of those Federal officials who have so basely prostituted the power they possess, but it would forever seal the doom of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and consign them to eternal defeat. Those who are too unprincipled or too obtuse to see the force of this fatal objection to the action of the Cresson Committee are beyond the reach of argument of any kind.

BRECKINRIDGE STRENGTH IN ST. LOUIS.—The result of the election in Missouri shows that Breckinridge stock is far below par in that State. The following is the official poll of votes in St. Louis for Governor:

H. Jackson, Breckinridge Dem.	275
J. B. Gardenhue, Republican,	3,215
C. F. Jackson, Douglas Dem.	9,764
Judge Orr, Bell, Union,	12,457

Breckinridge is making a pretty show towards being considered the Democratic candidate for President.

☞ We go to press, this, Tuesday, afternoon. The town is full of party men. The Opposition hold their Convention this afternoon. The Democratic Convention will meet to-morrow afternoon. The Breckinridge disorganizers are very sour. They are ready to agree to any proposition by which they will be recognized as inside the regular organization. If the conduct of the bolters of the regular nomination can be endorsed by either a direct or a compromise vote of the party representatives, then party organization is not worth contending for.

THE LAST ATTEMPTED SWINDLE.—The Democratic State Executive Committee at their meeting on Thursday last at Cresson, changed in some respects their proposition for a fusion of the Democrats and Disorganizers on an Electoral Ticket. The proposition is now that the Democratic Electoral Ticket be headed with the name of Douglas or Breckinridge as an Elector at large, and in the event of the success of said ticket, if a greater number shall have been cast for Douglas then the Electoral College of the State shall be cast for Douglas and Johnson, but if for Breckinridge, then for Breckinridge and Lane; if the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidates for whom the majority of votes are cast, and can elect any man running for President *claiming to be a Democrat*, then the vote of the Electoral College shall be cast for that candidate; if it will not elect either of the Democrats for whom it is cast or any of the Democrats who are voted for in the States, then the vote shall be cast for the candidates who have the majority of the votes in the State.

To Democrats who are willing to go into the contest to defeat the Opposition by any means no matter how dishonorable and destructive of the National Democratic party and its organization, this proposition might seem fair enough, but for one we shall never agree to compromise the regular nomination of Stephen A. Douglas, the only man who has any claims upon the party as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, to defeat Lincoln or any other Opposition candidate. We seek no compromise with the Disunionists of the South, or with the disorganizers in this State, who are either ignorantly or knowingly destroying the peace and prosperity of the country. We are as much opposed to the Disunionists of the South and their candidate, John C. Breckinridge, as we are to the fanatical Republicans of the North and their candidate, Abe Lincoln. We cannot go into a fusion with either. The Democratic party is the only national organization in the Union, and its organization must be kept pure, and free from any connection with the Disunion sentiments of the traitors North and South. Nothing but a straight-out Electoral Ticket, pledged to the support of the regular nominees of the party will receive the support of true Democrats in this State.

THINGS ARE WORKING.—We learn through the Clermont (Ohio) *Sun* that at the Douglas ratification meeting which came off at Felicity on Thursday, August 9, John G. Marshall, Esq., a leading Republican heretofore, but who espoused the cause of Douglas and Popular Sovereignty, was present and spoke.

Also, that on Monday, the 23d ult., a Douglas Popular Sovereignty Club was formed at Amelia, in that county, when thirty-seven members signed their names. Among them was Dr. A. V. Hopkins, one of the oldest and best citizens of that place, a man of influence and who has been voting the Opposition ticket for years, but who now feels that Douglas and Popular Sovereignty are right. Three or four other straight-out Republicans signed their names to the Douglas club. The ball is rolling. The popular heart is beating right.

DARING OUTRAGE BY THE BRECKINRIDGE DISORGANIZERS AT MCCONNELLSBURG, PA.—During the absence of the editor of the *Fulton Democrat*, Mr. Sansom, at Cresson, last week, the Breckinridge disorganizers entered the office of that paper, mutilated the forms, ran up the Breckinridge flag, and issued an edition of the paper under that banner. The party held a county meeting on Friday night, at which a regular skirmish was indulged in between the Douglas and Breckinridge men. Much bitter feeling prevailed, and the meeting broke up in a row.

The affair has created considerable excitement. A personal rencontre also took place after the meeting, between Mr. Sansom and G. A. Smith, a Breckinridge attorney. Sansom gave Smith the lie, when the latter collared him. The parties were then separated.

A DOUGLAS ELECTORAL TICKET.—The Welsh State Executive Committee having refused to call a new State Convention to put in nomination an Electoral Ticket pledged to the support of the Democratic nominees, the Democratic friends of Douglas will expect the true friends of the party on that Committee to act with the Committee lately appointed by the Mass Convention which met at Harrisburg, that at an early day the regular organization may have a full and honest ticket pledged to the nominees, to be voted for by all good Democrats. The State Committee appointed at Harrisburg, will meet in that place to-day, and by next week we may know what course will be taken to give the party a true Douglas Electoral Ticket.

THE SINCERITY OF THE BRECKINRIDGERS FOR A COMPROMISE.—One of the Breckinridge fusion delegates, the only one elected in this place on Saturday last, declared repeatedly that he will not vote for the Electoral Ticket as it now stands—that he will vote for Bell and Everett if the Breckinridge faction fails to put up a straight-out Breckinridge ticket. And yet this man was voted for and elected by compromise and Douglas Democrats. We regret to say that some Democrats are easily humbugged.

A GREAT SPEECH.—On first page of this paper will be found the great speech of Stephen A. Douglas, delivered at Concord, N. H., a few days since. Read it. It should be read by the whole people of this nation.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The late State election has gone strongly against Breckinridge. Returns have been received from sixty out of the one hundred and four counties, and Breckinridge is already behind in the popular vote over twenty-nine thousand votes. The State last year went 76,187 Democratic to 67,271 Opposition. Bell and Everett now leads heavily in every county in the State. The loss to Breckinridge of his own State, by such a heavy majority, should satisfy every Democrat that he can make no show for an election in November. He cannot carry a single State in the Union by a vote of the people.

AFRAID TO TRUST THE PEOPLE.—At the last meeting of the Executive Committee, Mr. Miller proposed that a new State Convention of delegates fresh from the Democracy be called, and that all Democrats be pledged to abide the decision of such Convention. The Breckinridge members of the Committee objected, and voted down the resolution, and by so doing they confessed the weakness of Breckinridge in this State.

Testimony of the Opposition.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, an ardent Breckinridge man, has started on a tour of the North-West, and dates his second letter at Cleveland. We quote:

The great north-west of Ohio is strongly Republican. It is difficult to calculate Douglas' strength—for while the Breckinridge people declare it to be on the wane in Ohio, evidence is afforded that there is something substantial in the "Little Giant's" position which does not meet the public eye, but rests in the hearts of the people. We will take one instance for the purpose of illustration.

The publisher of one of the Douglas papers in this city—the *Plain Dealer*—has published a campaign sheet every Presidential election for a number of years. Heretofore he has thought he was doing well if he obtained five or six thousand subscribers; at the present time the demand for the paper is so immense that he has been obliged to put on extra help in every business department.—Commencing with one subscription book capable of containing five or six thousand names, he filled that to overflowing, then book No. 2 was filled; then book No. 3, and now No. 4 is being rapidly filled. He has now some forty thousand circulation, and new names pouring in from every quarter every day. This is a fact respecting Douglas' secret strength in the West that may well be weighed in making up an estimate of his popularity in this quarter.

National Democratic Correspondence and Executive Committee.

GEN A. L. ROUMFORT, *Chairman*.

No. 1.—Hon. Chas. Brown, Daniel Dougherty, Joseph Megary, J. F. Owens, Stephen Taylor, George R. Berrill, James Sherridan, E. G. Webb.
" 2.—Wm. B. Waddell, George Palmer.
" 3.—Hon. A. Brower Longaker, Henry S. Bonsal.
" 4.—Capt. W. H. H. Davis.
" 5.—R. E. Wright, Maj. A. W. Rodley.
" 6.—Henry Flannery, Josiah Hering.
" 7.—Hon. Geo. Rahn, A. L. Geo.
" 8.—Gen. Wm. Lilly, S. H. Grehr.
" 9.—Henry L. Madill, David D. Dewit.
" 10.—Hon. C. F. Bernum, Dr. A. Bedford.
" 11.—Barnet Lacy, Henry Sherwood.
" 12.—Hon. Jas. Gamble, Ira C. Mitchell.
" 13.—Gen. John K. Clement, Dr. John K. Robbins.
" 14.—E. Cornman, Col. R. M. Russel.
" 15.—Dr. E. L. Orth, Simeon Lineweaver.
" 16.—Geo. M. Kline, Thos. H. Welsh, John S. Dougherty, Nathan Worley.
" 17.—H. L. Fisher, Joseph Tosh.
" 18.—John Armstrong, John Busby.
" 19.—John Scott, John O'Kennell.
" 20.—John Fenlon, L. Jackson Crans.
" 21.—John K. Calhoun, H. W. Wier.
" 22.—John M. Laird, W. W. Reddick.
" 23.—R. M. Gibson, James Lindsey.
" 24.—James H. Hopkins, Jos. R. Hunter, Capt. Daniel Campbell, S. Harper.
" 25.—Jacob Ziegler, Thomas Cunningham.
" 26.—Samuel Griffith, Chas. Taylor.
" 27.—Benj. Grant, Wm. P. Shattuck.
" 28.—Col. C. L. Lamberton, R. J. Nicholson.

The foregoing Committee appointed by resolution of the Democratic Convention held at Harrisburg on July 26, 1860.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, Pres't.

The above Committee will meet at Harrisburg to-day.

The Manliness of Senator Douglas---His Rhode Island Speech.

In his late speech at the Rhode Island clambake, Senator Douglas said:

"I am reminded every day that it is extremely imprudent for a Presidential candidate to make speeches without their being carefully written, and allowing the reporters to take them down and spread them broadcast to the world, for I might make enemies by it. If my object was to get to the Presidency by any means, rather than to vindicate the truth, perhaps I would be willing to play mummy and put a padlock on my lips for fear I might utter an honest sentiment and loose a vote by it. [Applause.] I would scorn to receive any man's vote under false pretences. I am asked why I do not advise my friends to make a union ticket with the Secessionists. Why don't you make oil and water mix? A Union ticket between the interventionists and non-interventionists!—Never on earth. [Good, good.] I am willing to act with all men who agree with me in principle *against* all men who are in favor of disturbing the peace and harmony of this country—thrusting this negro question into the Congress of the United States."

The above remarks are worthy of the high-toned, bold and independent statesman, and they will meet the approval of the people who admire manliness and courage. They will be appreciated at this time, particularly in Pennsylvania, when the *eleventh hour, spurious* friends of the Democratic nominee are howling for a Union Electoral ticket, against which his *original* and *true* friends protest. In relation to such an unholy "union," we exclaim with Senator Douglas, "Never never!"

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—We notice that a number of journals fall into the error of stating that Mr. Douglas was not nominated by a full two-thirds vote of the whole Convention. Thus one of them says:

"The vote by which Mr. Douglas was nominated was 181½—thus lacking 20½ votes of two-thirds of the Electoral College, which had been previously determined upon as necessary to a choice."

Mr. Douglas was not nominated on the second ballot, when he received 181½ votes.—After that ballot, when it was apparent that nothing could prevent his nomination, he was immediately declared nominated, *viva voce*, by the *unanimous* vote of the whole Convention, which numbered 424 members, or 212 votes. Mr. Douglas was therefore nominated by ten more votes than the required two-thirds.—*Cheshire Republican.*

OUT FOR GEN. FOSTER.—The *Centre Democrat*, (the Republican organ of Centre county,) has at length concluded to pitch in for Gen. Foster, our worthy candidate for Governor.—We take the subjoined extract from that paper of the 19th ult.

"A finer gentlemen than General Foster cannot be found in the State, and it is an infernal outrage for his party to treat him so shabbily. He is the model of an American gentleman and statesman. He is an upright consistent man, and such men are always welcome to our ranks. One thing we will promise him if he joins us we will at least treat him decently, and that is more than the Democrats are doing for him at the present time. We are sorry that we are placed in a hostile position toward General Foster, for we like him very much, and come what may, no word of abuse shall ever escape our lips when speaking of him, nor will we stand by and hear him traduced by any one. The man that maligns him in our presence, will be told he is mistaken—if he repeats his abuse he will be told he is a liar—and if he reiterates a third time, what we know to be false, we will smash his teeth down his throat. For Gen. Foster we have the warmest feelings of personal friendship."

The Vote of Pennsylvania This Fall.

The New York Daily *News*, a journal which cannot be said to be effected by local preferences and prejudices, has a very calm and well reasoned article proving that in any event—whether one or two electoral tickets are run in Pennsylvania, the chances are largely that Mr. Douglas will carry the electoral vote of the Sate. The *News* bases its calculations upon the figures of the last Presidential election, and shows very clearly that while the contest will be between Douglas and Lincoln, the former is almost certain to succeed. The *News* says:

In 1856, the Democratic vote in this State was 230,772; the Republican, 147,963; the American, 82,202. Total, 460.937. Democratic over Republican, 82,809; over American, 148,574; over both, 607. The Republican minority on the popular vote was 165,011. Now divide the increase of votes in the State at the approaching election over that of 1856 equally between the two parties, and the Republicans must induce 82,506 of those who voted against them in 1856, to change their votes in their favor in 1860, to carry the State by a majority vote. When we take into account the great popularity of young Fremont at that time and the coldness with which the nomination of Lincoln has been received, and his conceded unpopularity in the State, we think no sane man can expect the Republicans to obtain a majority of the votes cast this fall. Their partial success in the State elections since 1856, has been owing entirely to local causes and divisions in the Democratic party. These local causes will have but little influence in a Presidential contest, and the divisions in the Democratic party have been in a great measure healed by the nomination of Mr. Douglas.

Those who have voted against the party in their State elections, since 1856, on account of the unpopularity of Mr. Buchanan and his Administration, will now vote for Mr. Douglas, who also opposed the measure of the Administration, which were unpopular with them. Under these circumstances it is safe to calculate that the Republican party will not increase their votes on Lincoln above that which they gave Fremont more than their share of the increased vote of the State. Estimate this increase at 15 per cent, on the vote of 1856, and it amounts to 6,914; give the Republicans one half, 3,457, and it increases their vote, taking 1856 as a basis, to 151,420, which will leave them 82,506 below a majority in the State. This is estimating their vote as high, we think, as it can be claimed to reach under any circumstances, as it allows them to retain their entire vote for Fremont, a more popular candidate than Lincoln, and gives them one half of the increased vote in the State. We doubt if the most ardent Republicans will claim more than this.

The only question, then, for us further to examine is, will the 151,420 votes which the Republican candidates may possibly obtain in Pennsylvania be a plurality? It will be seen that 316,481 votes are left from which one of the three other candidates in the field must obtain a larger vote than the Republicans to defeat them. The vote for Mr. Fillmore in 1856 was 82,202. Mr. Fillmore had been President of the United States for nearly four years. He was an able statesman and an upright, honest man. His administration was very popular in Pennsylvania, not only because of his integrity and his executive ability, but because he favored the protection of the iron manufacturers, in which that State has much capital embarked, and great interests involved. Take into the account the fact that there is no prospect of the election of Mr. Bell, as all must admit that this name cannot possibly go into the House of Representatives, should the election go there, is it not reasonable to estimate that this vote this Fall, under these circumstances, will not exceed 40,000? The chances certainly are that if a perfect union is not formed between the supporters of the Union candidates and those of Mr. Douglas, their votes will fall short of 40,000; rather than exceed that figure. The broad, conservative National principles of the Democracy who have nominated Mr. Douglas being more in unison with those of the Union party than the avowed principles of either of the other candidates, and there being no hope of the election of Mr. Bell, the Union men must, in accordance with their professions and noble Union sentiments, support Mr. Douglas.

In accordance with this estimate there remains 276,431 votes to be divided between Douglas and Mr. Breckinridge. If we are to judge from the vote of Pennsylvania in favor of Mr. Douglas in the National Convention—if we are to form an estimate of the preferences of the Democratic party from public meetings and the public press, and from the opinions of intelligent citizens from every part of the State with whom we have conversed, Mr. Breckinridge with all Mr. Buchanan's influence and patronage cannot receive over one-fourth of the Democratic vote of the State.

To avoid all appearance of unfairness or want of candor, we will estimate it at one-third, which will be 92,144 votes. As there are no other candidates to divide the Democratic vote, Mr. Douglas will receive 184,287. This will be 32,867 over Mr. Lincoln, and give him the electoral vote of the State with a margin of 30,000 to cover contingencies.

If the Republicans claim that they can draw from 40,000 votes estimated to Mr. Bell sufficient to carry the State for Mr. Lincoln, we answer that Mr. Douglas will stand a better chance for these votes if Mr. Bell is dropped than Mr. Lincoln will. If Mr. Bell should poll a larger vote than we have estimated, we think the increase will come from the Republican ranks—from those who are alarmed at the John Brown raid, disgusted with Mr. Sumner's fanaticism and who tremble for the perpetuity of the Union, rather than from conservative Union Democrats.—On the other side we are of the opinion that Breckinridge will not receive 20,000 votes in the State. This will place the vote of Mr. Douglas far beyond the reach of Mr. Lincoln and give the electoral vote of the State to him beyond a peradventure. As goes the Keystone State so goes the Union, is an old saying. Pennsylvania has seldom, if ever, voted for an unsuccessful candidate.

Letter from Abe's Cousin, Chas. Hanks.

Lincoln, it is said, split rails with one John Hanks, his cousin. John has written a letter on the subject, and now Charles Hanks, John's brother and Abe's cousin, knocks daylight through Lincoln's ancient biography. Here is his letter:

[From the Decatur (Ill.) Magnet.]

EDITOR OF THE MAGNET—*Dear Sir*:—In the last week's issue of the *Chronicle* I noticed a letter signed "John Hanks," which is so extraordinary in many of its features that I feel called upon to give it a brief notice.

John Hanks is my younger brother, and Abe Lincoln is my cousin. I have known both John and Abe from their earliest childhood. Since brother John has committed himself to the Decatur politician, who is using him as a tool to speculate in certain old rails (that I know cousin Abe never made,) I have great fears that brother John, like cousin Abe, has fallen into bad hands, and that a man by nature made for a good man, but who always needed protecting counselors, may be by his bad associations entirely ruined. I have known the entire history of both brother John and cousin Abe, and all that stuff in the letter published in the *Chronicle* is stuff, miserable stuff, and although poor brother John's name is signed to it, I know that he even yet does not know what is in it; much less did he ever write it. It is the work of men, unscrupulous in the means that they may use in gulling honest people.

In John's letter I find a long and pathetic allusion to cousin Abe's early and hard life. That may be poetical, but there is but little of it true. In Abe's young days he was simply a wild *harum scarum* boy, and jumping and wrestling were his only accomplishments. His laziness was the cause of many mortifications to me; for as I was an older boy than either Abe or John, I often had to do Abe's work at uncle's, when the family were all sick with the ague from eating watermelons, and Abe would be rollicking around the country neglecting them. In those early days we all saw hard times; yet a young man who was energetic and industrious could dress himself comfortably, and have plenty of plain, good food to eat. I have often felt ashamed of cousin Abe in seeing him a full grown man, gadding around the country barefoot, with his toes outrageously spraddled out by the mud; and instead of reading his books, as brother John, through the Decatur politician so poetically tells us, he would be rowdying around with a pack of wild young men. I well remember when he went courting one of Major Warnick's daughters, in this county, his boots were so miserably bad that his feet were frosted, and he had to lay up at Major Warnick's for two weeks, and have the old lady nurse and doctor his feet.

I am fully persuaded that brother John is taking the strange course that he is now pursuing for the purpose of making a little money out of a rail speculation, and if I could for one moment think that the Decatur sharpers, in whose hands he has placed himself, would not cheat him out of every cent of money, I would not spoil the speculation by telling the facts.

The facts in regard to those rails are these. The little farm that John and Abe made the rails to fence contained ten acres. About five years after this little farm was fenced, the entire fence was burned up, to my certain knowledge, for I hauled the rails to fence it the second time; Lewis H. Ward, who now resides in this county, witnessed the fire that burned the rails, and he is willing to make affidavit of this fact.

I lived within two miles and a half of this Lincoln farm from the time it was first settled up to 1857, and during these early times our farmers were subject to being visited by devastating fires and I *know* that the fence around the Lincoln farm was consumed at least three times. And I know that after the Lincoln family had left the farm, that the fence was again burned, and that Shelt Whitely and Daniel McDaniels made the rails and refenced it.

I think, that I am almost certain, that the rails that are now being worshipped all over the North as Lincoln rails were made by poor Bill Strickland, who is now poor, blind, helpless and in Macon county poor house. And if these philanthropic Republicans would allow me to make them one suggestion, it would be to help poor Bill Strickland, who really did make the rails, and who is as honest as Abe or anybody else that ever mauled a rail, instead of spending their money over his rails.

As to cousin Abe being the "Honest Abe politician," that is a new title for him.—When he first came to Illinois, I know that he was a strong Democrat. I always thought that he turned Whig afterwards because he had settled in a Whig district. And when I heard him in 1856, in the court house at Decatur, make a speech, in which he asserted that he would continue to "agitate the subject of negro slavery so long as was heard the crack of the lash upon the yellow girl's back," I did not feel like he was either very honest or very patriotic, for I suppose that he said that for the purpose of catching Abolition votes.

I know that cousin Abe cared nothing about cutting the throat of the old Whig party the very moment that he supposed he could make anything by building up a new party. And I never supposed that he cared one cent as to what the principles of the new party should be, only so it was fixed that he could get office.

Now, as to cousin Abe's running flatboats, that amounts to just this: Some young fellows had cut a raft to run down to Jimtown, and Abe, for the fun of the thing, went along, instead of staying at home and attending to his work, that was needing him very much. That is the extent of his flatboating.

If cousin Abe can honestly get a good office, I want to see him do so; but these abominable lies that are being told on him by politicians who pretend to be his friends, I repel as a family insult.

In my own homely way, I have told the above as it occurred, for the benefit of my honest neighbors and acquaintances, and I wish you to publish it just as it is. I may trouble you again.

CHAS. HANKS.

The Great Douglas Flood!

Changes! Changes! Changes!

SEE HOW THEY COME!

Douglas will be elected by the People! At no former period in the political history of this nation did the chances for the triumphant election of the regular nominees of the Democratic party appear more bright, than does, at this moment, that of Douglas and Johnson. There is no enthusiasm—there are no changes—there is no *hope* for the election of any other ticket. The *People*—the mighty masses of *all* parties, North and South, East and West, are rallying beneath the bright banner of Douglas and Johnson in scores—by hundreds. The idea that the traitor Breckinridge has any strength with the *People*, is a base falsehood. All the enthusiasm that his friends, the Buchanan office-holders, boast about, is sheer deception; manufactured at the expense of truth, to keep up the drooping spirits of the handfull of Sore-heads and Disunionists that are enlisted beneath their black banner of Disunion. But this dodge will not do.—Their followers are daily deserting them, and we predict that before November these disgraceful factionists will not have a sufficient force to bury the stinking carcases of their dead.

If our space did permit, we could fill every column of two entire papers, such as ours, with the changes that have recently taken place in favor of Douglas and Johnson. We must suffice, however, with what follows:

One Hundred at a Lick.—The Appleton, Wis., *Crescent* states that a late Douglas ratification meeting in that city, over one hundred men were seen marching in the torch-light procession who voted for Fremont in 1856, and who are now enthusiastic for the Little Giant.

☞ The New Albany, Indiana, *Ledger* says that Ex-Governor Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, has come out strong for Douglas.

☞ Hon. Hugh Short, of Sanole Parish, Louisiana, a prominent lawyer and a leading and influential Democrat, has declared for Douglas and Johnson, the regular nominees of the Democratic party.

☞ The Washington *Press* say that J. S. Beaty, Esq., of Washington county, (Iowa,) who for two or three years has been acting with the Republicans, has come out for Douglas.

☞ Dr. Steele of Warren county, Iowa, has left the ranks of the sectionalists, and taken the field for Douglas and Johnson.—Mr. Steele will be remembered as the gentleman who ran against Judge Townsend several years ago in the 9th judical district.

☞ Maj. Dan. Mace, of Indiana, who left the Democratic party some years ago because it repealed the Missouri Compromise, has recently returned to its ranks, and declares his intention to support Douglas and Johnson.

☞ D. S. Summers, Esq., who has been the leader of Republicanism in Princeton, Indiana, has fully renounced Republicanism, and come to do battle under Douglas and Johnson.

Twenty-Seven More.—The Detroit (Mich.,) *Free Press* chronicles the fact that at Port Huron, in that State, sixteen persons joined the Douglas Club who voted for Fremont in 1856. In the town of Newport in the same county, there are twelve farmers who never voted a Democratic ticket in their lives before, all going for Douglas.

Another Still.—The Detroit *Free Press* says: "Among the secessionists to the Democracy from the Black Republican ranks in Calhoun county is ex-Sheriff H. M. Dixon, of Marshal, who has been one of the main stays of the opposition, and has done as much to build up and maintain the party as any man in the county."

And Still Another.—We learn through the Clermont, Ohio *Sun*, that at the Douglas ratification meeting which come off at Fecility on Thursday, August 9, John G. Marshall, Esq., leading Republican heretofore, but who has espoused the cause of Douglas and popular sovereignty, was present and spoke.

Another Big Gun Comes Over.—The American, (New Jersey) Standard is informed that Hon. Jacob M. Marshal, who has been an active Republican politician avows his determination to support Douglas for President. He can't go Lincoln.

Another Still.—The Fort Wayne Indiana *Sentinel* says:

"John Hamilton, Esq., of Fort Wayne, has come out for Douglas and Johnson. Mr. Hamilton has at all times been considered the strongest man of the Opposition ranks in Allen County—was a candidate for Sheriff in that county in 1856, and ran ahead of his party largely."

Another Champion.—The Hon. Archie Dixon has taken the stump for Douglas. The little giant of Illinois couldn't ask for a more gallant and effective champion than the tall giant of Kentucky.

Twelve More.—The Hillsdale (Michigan) Democrat of July 26th says:

"We are informed by a reliable gentleman living in this township that there are twelve Republicans of his acquaintance, and in his neighborhood, who have avowed their intention to vote for the Little Giant and John S. Barry."

Another Glorious Champion!—In the person of the Hon. W. Crump, of Virginia, the cause of the National Democracy have another able and fearless advocate. Mr. Crump was our Minister to Chili under President Tyler. He now takes the field for Douglas. So we go.

DEATH OF A BOY FROM STANDING ON HIS HEAD.—On Friday last several boys were playing in a freight car, trying which could stand the longest on his head. A little son of Thos. Lindsey stood nearly five minutes, when he was prevented from standing longer by one of the other boys. After gaining his feet he immediately ran home, complaining that his head hurt him, and in a few hours expired, the blood rushing to his brain, causing apoplexy. Let the little boys be careful how they play.—*Lincoln (Ill.) Herald.*

LARGE BABY.—The Tamaqua *Gazette* boasts of the size of Willie, son of William Krouse, of that borough, who was born on the 14th of last January. Age, 6 months; height, 30 inches; weight 60 pounds; measures around the head, 18 inches; around the belly, 31 inches; around the thigh, 18 inches; around the arm, 11 inches.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

THE DELEGATE ELECTION.—The Democratic delegate election in this place on Saturday was more spirited than usual, and resulted in the election of Col. John S. Miller, proprietor of the Jackson House by a majority of 10 votes, as one of the delegates,—Val. Crouse, proprietor of the Franklin House, and John M. Cunningham, run a tie vote, each receiving 56. By a resolution of the meeting Mr. Crouse and Mr. Cunningham were returned as elected, each to cast but a half vote in the Convention. Mr. Cunningham and Alex. Port were run upon a single issue,—as straight-out uncompromising Douglas men. Miller and Crouse, both excellent landlords, were run as Breckinridge fusion anti-straight-out Douglas, anti-introducing the Presidential question into the County Convention, and in favor of compromising the National organzation, to gain a local victory for two or three county offices, and of going it blind generally to catch a class of voters who always wait to be told how to vote. Such voters too often hold the balance of power in all towns, and in the hands of unscrupulous men can be used successfully, as in the contest on Saturday, to vote down the intelligent and true Democrats. We venture the assertion, without the fear of contradiction from any gentlemen, that one-third of the men who voted for Miller and Crouse on Saturday night did not know that there was any other question involved in the contest other than the success of the men they voted for. We are justified in going further, and in saying, that some of these voters did not know that the Democratic party had as yet made a nomination for the Presidency. It should not be so, the poorest man has opportunities of knowing the politics of the day, and we hope they will no longer depend upon the say-so of any man, but inform themselves correctly, and at future elections vote as freemen should vote, free of dictation from the unprincipled men who are ever ready to deceive the uninformed and unsuspecting.

The meanest men are those who can be induced to vote with both political parties on the same evening. And the next meanest are those who leave their party for an evening to assist in disorganizing an opposite party. We are glad none of either of such recorded their votes for the Douglas delegates. We would rather take defeat than be successful with their votes. The true Douglas national Democrats of Huntingdon should feel proud of the straight-out vote they polled on Saturday, against all tricks, deceptions, falsehoods, &c. &c. &c., of the Breckinridge disorganizers. Stand to your arms, Democrats, the Northern tools of the Southern Disunionists will be compelled to take the water neck deep long before they succeed in electing either Breckinridge or Lincoln.

RELIGIOUS.—The Camp Meeting for Shirleysburg Circuit, M. E. Church, will commence on Friday, August 24th, near Mount Union, on the old ground. The Rev. J. A. Gere, P. E. of the District, is expected to be present, with other competent help. Preachers and people on adjoining Circuits and Stations, are respectfully invited to be present.

By the laws of Pennsylvania, no huckstering will be allowed.

G. W. BOUSE.

☞ A new military company has been organized in this place. The material for the uniforms has been received, and expect the company will be out in full uniform in the course of three or four weeks. The company will be under the command of John C. Watson.

☞ Mr. John Ptaszyk, piano forte, organ and melodeon tuner, has just repaired an old piano for Mr. Crouse at the Franklin House. The workmanship of Mr. P. on this instrument speaks louder than words. All who desire can call and see the piano.

EGYPTIAN OATS.—We have received from Mr. Abr. Wright of Union township, a head of Egyptian Oats yielding 200 grains. This beats the long and thick straw oats.

THE MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.—The Military Encampment to be held in this place from September 24th to the 29th, promises to be no small affair. We understand that twenty-five companies are expected to be present.

☞ *Campaign Flags*—three sizes, 10, 18 and 30 cents each, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Materials for Flowers, handsomely assorted in boxes, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

A BOOK FOR FRUIT GROWERS.—"Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America,"—revised edition, 1860—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Rules for Sunday Schools, on large Cards, for sale at Lewis' Boook Store.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13.—FLOUR—There was a demand for flour for export to-day, but the market is dull at previous quotations. Standard superfine, sound old stock, is held at $5 25@5 37½, and strictly fresh ground at $5 50@5 62½ ₱ bbl., and no sales except for the trade at these prices. Fancy brands at $5 75@6 ₱ bbl., according to brand and quality.

Rye Flour and Corn Meal are also quiet, with small sales at $3 62 for Rye Flour, and $3 37 for Corn Meal; and Brandywine is $3 85.

Wheat—About 1500 bushels sold at $1 30@1 33 for good to prime Red—the latter for Southern—and $1 30@1 35 for common. White firm, is scarce, and worth $1 45@1 50. Oats are steady, sales of 2000 bushels of new Southern at 34@34½c.; the former in the cars. Nothing doing in Rye or Corn.

Seeds—We quote Clover at $5 25@$5 50 ₱ bushel: Timothy, $3 25@$3 38 and Flaxseed $1 62@$1 63 ₱ bushel.

The Massacres in Syria.

Letter from the American Consul at Beyrout.

The following letter was read at the Monthly Concert of prayer for Missions, in Providence, R. I., on the 4th instant:

BEYROUT, SYRIA, Thursday, June 28, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR:—You have doubtless heard of horrible massacres that have just been perpetrated upon the poor Christians of Mount Lebanon by the Druses, aided in some cases by Turkish soldiery.

A few facts may give you an adequate idea of the present state of things in Syria. The American Missionaries have estimated the loss sustained by the Christians at 10,500, and that of the Druses about 1200. The inhabitants of the Christians towns of Deir il Komr and Hasleeiya were brutally slaughtered in cold blood, after a full surrender had been made. Thirty or forty convents have been plundered and burned, and the monks were put to death, some of whom were French. Nearly one hundred villages have been burned, and the crops of the peasantry destroyed. Many churches also have been burned—among them the American Mission Chapel at Hasleeiya, and the school-house at Deir il Komr.

The facts are enough to strike the civilized world with terror; but there is yet something to be told. It is believed that not less than *sixty thousand* Christians are now homeless and starving, and have no other hope for subsistence than the charity of the Christian world. More than 5000 fugitives have been supported by the consuls, missionaries, merchants and convents of Beyrout; but this is only a temporary arrangement. Something must be done for the starving, homeless thousands who are now hiding in caves and other secret places, until peace shall be declared. Beyrout is no longer a place of safety for Christians. Moslem fanaticism is now fully aroused, and the Turkish Government has found it necessary to station a platoon of soldiers in every consul's house for their protection. Thousands of the Christian refugees, and large numbers of the native residents, have fled the country. Indeed, the land is full of misery and the deepest woe.

American missionaries, aided by the guards from the American Consulate, have brought away many poor, besieged and persecuted Christians, whose lives have been thus preserved; and the English vessels of war have picked up about 2000 fugitives, many wounded women and children, who had escaped to the seacoast—and there is still work for them to do.

What can be done in the United States for these famishing widows and orphans? I will say nothing now of vengeance, for the European powers will no doubt exact justice for this great crime; but humanity calls upon me not only to distribute bread to the crowds around my house, but to present their cause to my countrymen, and to arouse their sympathies in behalf of this persecuted people.

The King of Greece has sent a sum of money for their present relief, and efforts are being made elsewhere to collect money for that object. America sent food to Ireland and to Greece, and will not something be done for the Christians of Syria?

* * * * *

Respectfully and truly yours,
J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON.

Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D.

Horrible Cruelties in Rome and Naples.

NAPLES, July 10.—I am horror-stricken by what I have just heard and seen, and before the incidents fade from my mind I will repeat them in detail. The public have discredited some of my statements as exaggerated, and yet I have always persisted in saying that it was impossible to paint in colors too deep what was happening every day in this lovely country. Let then the time servers, the moral cowards of society, the re-actionists, listen to the following details. As soon as the constitution was framed and amnesty had opened the prison doors, it was noised abroad that a man who had been shut up in secret was still confined in the prison of San Francisco. He was taken thence, by some young men who had also been confined there, and was benevolently received in his own house by the advocate Pasquale Arenare, who has clothed and fed him ever since. The poor victim of oppression has created great interest here, and among others Mr. Elliott and the Marchese Villamarina have been to visit him. I have done the same, and the following harrowing story I have received from his own lips, in the presence of Arenare, of a Neapolitan friend, and of a foreign consul.

I landed in Genoa from Boston somewhere in 1853, and wishing to see the South of Italy traveled till I came near Viterbo, when I was cautioned not to go to Rome; but I still persevered in my intention of doing so, when I was arrested as not having a passport and carried to the Eternal City, where I was placed in the Carcere Nuevo. Not satisfied with the report which I gave of myself, I was tortured for three months as follows: My hands and arms were bound together, and then, by ropes tied round the upper part of the arms, they were drawn back till my breast protruded and my bones sounded "Crick! Crick!" There was another species of torment practiced upon me, which was this. At night, while sleeping, the door was secretly opened, and buckets of water were thrown over my body. How I survived it, I cannot tell; the keepers were astonished, and said they never had had such an instance; "But you will never get out alive," said the Corporale Rosalio. I replied that I never expected so to do, and prayed for the angel of death to come. The worst torture of all, however, was the prison itself, a room into which a few rays of light struggled from above, and the stench of which—for it had been used by the jailers as a privy—was as bad as death. For three months I suffered thus, and then, without any reason assigned, was taken from it and placed always alone in a room called the Salone del Preti, a large airy room, and was well fed and well treated for 21 months more. I was the prisoner of the Cardinal Secretary Antonelli. About the middle of 1855, again without any reason being given, I was sent off to Naples; was placed first in the Vicaria, and afterwards in San Francisco, in a small close room, where I have been detained for four years and a half. I was questioned on several occasions, and at last refused to answer, saying that my persecutors already knew what I had to say; that I was unjustly and illegally confined, and nothing should compel me to utter another word. On another occasion I was called before Bianchini, the director of police, who interrogated me. I appealed against my sufferings, and all the reply I received was, "*Va bene! Va bene!*" from a christian man to one suffering as I was! I have been asked to send a *supplica* for my liberation, but my invariable answer was, "I will die first, never will I ask anything of this Government." When first I arrived here I had a little money, which for a short time procured me better food than the prison fare, and then by degrees I sold my clothes. At last I sold, at times, my black bread to have a little salt to sprinkle over my beans, and sometimes to procure some incense to relieve the horrid stench of my prison. As for water for purposes of cleanliness it was never supplied me, and all that I could do was to dip one of my own rags in a jug of drinking water and wash some portions of my body. During the day I could repose, but at night I was covered with black beetles, fleas and lice, and every conceivable species of vermin. I expected death and desired and prayed for it as a relief, but it never came. My clothes were at last so reduced that I was all but naked, and so I have passed four summers and winters pacing up and down my narrow chamber. I will show you my prison dress, said he, and going out he returned in a few minutes. It might have stood as a model Lazarus risen from the tomb. The lower part of his body was covered with a thin pair of brown drawers, nothing more; on his feet were a pair of shoes with the soles and upper leathers all in holes. He had no shirt, but over the upper part of his body was thrown a rag, something like a coarse kitchen towel, one corner of which he had placed on his head, and as the long elfin locks which had not been cut for many years, hung down far below his shoulders, he appeared more like a brute beast than a christian man. See this rag, said he, how I have botched it! This was my dress, and so clad I paced up and down my solitary den.—When I heard of his state, said the bevolent Arenare—whose name should be known and honored—I sent him some clothes, otherwise he could not have left his prison; and when he entered my house I thought I had never witnessed such a sight. He was supported by two persons, for he could scarcely walk, and stared about, exclaiming, "Where am I?" He was evidently lost. He has somewhat recovered in appearance, but his eyes are still half closed, as though unaccustomed to the light, and the indications of suffering are unmistakable. "You are astonished by what you have seen," said a friend who was with me, "and yet in the Vicaria I have seen hundreds of such sights."

Case of Deception.

The neighborhood of Hopewell School House, in Charlestown, Chester county, was in quite an excited state last week. About three weeks ago, a young girl, about 17 years old, came to the residence of Wm. Snyder, near the above place, stating that she was destitute, and that she had been abandoned by her husband in Philadelphia. Employment was given her. On Wednesday afternoon, when Mr. Snyder came from the field to his supper, the girl came to him in apparently great alarm, and said that a strange man had visited the house and demanded some money, and on receiving none, he had gone away angry, and making some threats. In the evening, she told Mr. Snyder that the man had been there again, and went away saying he would murder the family and fire all the buildings on the premises. She said the last she saw of him, he was standing in the barn door, and that she thought he was concealed somewhere about the barn. Several of the neighbors offered their services, and search was commenced. After throwing nearly all the wheat from one of the mows, and running long pointed iron rods down into the hay, without finding any one, the search was abandoned, and several persons were put on guard to watch the premises during the night; but no one made their appearance.—The next morning the girl found some biscuits hid under some hay in the barn, which she brought out, saying she would not go back to milk unless some one went with her. One of the neighbors therefore went with her.—While in the barn the girl found a letter, which she opened and read, in which was stated that he, "the man," was concealed in the barn during the search for him, and that he would have revenge on the persons that hunted for him. The person who accompanied the girl to the barn, examined the letter and found it to be written on a leaf torn from a book. He at once suspicioned the girl as being the author of it, as no one else had seen the man about, or found anything, except her. A number of books were examined at the house, in one of which was found the place where the leaf had been torn out. The girl was accused of writing it, when she went into hysterics and fell to the floor. Various remedies were applied, but they had no effect. Some suggested that she might be playing "possum." Under that supposition she was left alone and a watch kept on the outside of the door. As soon as she found herself alone she "come to," but hearing some one approaching she suddenly had a "relapse."—She was soon made to understand that such kind of things would not answer any longer. She plead guilty to all the charges against her, but would give no satisfactory reason for her conduct. On account of her age and destitute condition, she was allowed to go on her way without any other punishment. At the time Mr. Snyder had considerable amount of money in the house, and the supposition is that the girl knew of its whereabouts, and thinking by raising the alarm she did, she could procure it and the blame would be thrown on the man she stated had called at the house.—*Record.*

DOUGLAS NEVER DECEIVED OR CHEATED ANY MAN.—If there is any one characteristic in the life of a public man that merits the approbation of both friend and foe it is an open, frank, undisguised course—one divested of the trickery and cunning so usual in politicians. In this respect we are proud of Stephen A. Douglas, and prouder still to hear his old friends and neighbors, who have stood by his side from early manhood to the present time bearing evidence of such traits of character. In a speech at Boston last week, Col. Richardson, of Ill., in speaking of Mr. Douglas, remarked:—

"I have known him from my earliest manhood; to this hour we have been friends. I can say of him what I can say of but few men on earth—we have acted together with interests sometimes conflicting, with views sometimes opposed, but in all my life he has never deceived me. It is not remarkable, fellow-citszens, that I stand pledged to his fortune. I know you can commit this government to him safely. He has the head to discern the right, and he has the courage to march to it, whatever dangers may threaten. If there is one duty that we owe to the past, to the future and to God, it is that we transmit this government, with all its blessings to our children as our fathers bequeathed it to us; and in Stephen A. Douglas there is a safe repository of this great legacy." (Great applause."

The Disunion Candidates.

Quite a number of the Southern supportes of Breckinridge and Lane not only make no secret of their hostility to the Union, but openly state their chief reason for advocating the Secession nominees to be that they believe such a course best calculated to secure a dissolution of the Confederacy. Thus, one of their organs in Alabama, the Camden *Register*, says:

"We run up our flag to-day for Breckinridge and Lane, the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President of the United States. We have unwaveringly concluded for the last ten years that it would be better (for all concerned) *to make two or more distinct Governments of the territory comprising the United States of America*, and that such will ultimately be done there can be no sort of doubt; but it should be done with fairness and justice to every section of the Union; and believing that the party to which we belong *is the only reliable one to carry out this measure*, and secure all her rights, we intend to battle for its principles to the fullest extent of our ability."

This is the first ticket ever presented for the suffrages of the American people claiming to have a reasonable prospect of securing a single electoral vote, which has been boldly sustained by any considerable body of its supporters as a disunion ticket. The old Abolition Presidential tickets that were run in the Northern States previous to the formation of the Republican party might also properly be considered disunion tickets, as most of those who sustained them freely acknowledged that they desired a dissolution of the Union, and even petitioned Congress on the subject—but they did not receive more than a few thousand votes in any State.

The Southern disunion candidates deserve no more respect or support from the Democracy of the Union, nor from the conservative men of any party than the Abolition candidates of 1840 and 1844. The friends of the former want to dissolve the Union now because they love the ultraisms of slavery better than our existing form of National Government, and the friends of the latter desired the same end, because their ultra Abolition ideas overruled all other considerations.—"Extremes meet," and it is curious to notice this remarkable similarity of action between the fire-eaters and the ultra Abolitionists.—*The Press.*

How are the Mighty Fallen!

If ever the demon of discord, rebellion, treason to the Union was severely rebuked it was so in the recent elections. Personified in John C. Breckinridge, it has been denounced and spurned by the conservative people of the South wherever a test has been made, as in Kentucky and Missouri, where the love of the Union is stronger than blood, and degenerate sons find no favor in the eyes of patriotic fathers, or kinsmen, or neighbors. Kentucky, which but last year elected a Democratic Governor and Assembly, and still more recently returned her recreant son to the United States Senate, has now stamped the infamous brand of traitor upon his brow, preferring a political foe, true to the Union, to a professed but treacherous and perfidious member of the Democratic household. Looking upon John C. Breckinridge as a bolter from the party, as a dangerous and unprincipled disorganizer, as the associate and dupe, if not a leader and plotter of Disunionists, the Democracy of Kentucky have crushed with their heels the head of the Viper which had been warmed to life in their bosoms.—They have said to their degenerate son, "Go! you are no longer of us; you have betrayed and deserted your friends, your party, and your country; you are worse than Burr, more despicable than Arnold—go! the milk of our kindness has turned into gall—our friendship into intense hatred—go! and the curses of a betrayed country and party go with you!" This is the language of Kentucky to John C. Breckinridge; and it has been echoed by Missouri, and will be re-echoed by every Southern State but that pestilent State, South Carolina, wherever the test is made. Even in North Carolina and Arkansas, where there was no division of the party at the recent elections, the moral effects of the treason of Breckinridge and his associate disunionists is discernable in the reduced majorities of the party. When the Douglas strength in the Southern States shall be sifted out on separate Electoral Tickets, there will not be a show for the miserable renegade anywhere but in South Carolina, and we doubt whether even she is degenerate enough to vote for him. *His* fate is sealed. *Harrisburg State Sentinel.*

Reign of Terror in the Departments.

Under this caption the Washington *States* and *Union* writes as follows:

We have heard from several that on Wednesday a person known as the confidential friend of Hon. Jacob Thompson was engaged in obtaining subscriptions for the Breckinridge party from clerks, &c., in the Department of the Interior. It is stated that Mr. Thompson headed the list with a subscription of $500, and then it was carried to heads of bureaus and of divisions, and to leading clerks, who, it is said, agree to give $5 per month during the canvass. Clerks with minor salaries may not be expected to give more than $2 or $3 a month; but the aggregate sums will be immense, as there are not less than twelve hundred clerks who will be subject to the forced contribution. If the thing is carried out as it has been begun, not less than $30,000 will be raised in the Department alone—a larger sum, probably, than any National Democratic Committee, or any other National Committee has ever had at this point.

Join to this, like contributions from custom house officers, postmasters, clerks in postoffices, government contractors, wealthy disunionists of the South, and from rich Northern dough-faces, and a fund will be raised of hundreds of thousands of dollars—perhaps millions. What shall we then see? "Men and presses bought up like cattle in the market." It will all be powerless upon the masses, and it remains to be seen whether there are enough mercenary cattle to thwart the public will. It will be a fit sequel to the Buchanan game to cheat Judge Douglas out of the nomination, by thrusting towering office-holders upon the National Convention, and by buying up with hope of office or plunder, a set of mercenary wretches who are now pilloried in the public thought.

HARRISBURG NAIL COMPANY'S AGENCY,

LEWISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

$3.25 *PER KEG.*—This Company's Nails are equal in quality to the best Nails made in Pennsylvania, and far superior to any in this market, as our largely increased sales for the past three months will testify. For sale by

F. G. FRANCISCUS,
Agent Harrisburg Nail Company.

Discount to dealers—a large stock always on hand—all orders promptly filled—delivered at the railroad station or canal.

August 15, 1860.

G. A. & E. A. LANDELL,

No. 110 North Wharves, Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE

CANDLES,

Spermaceti, Patent Sperm, Hydraulic, Adamantine, Hotel, Car and Tallow Candles.

OILS,

Pure Sperm, Lard Bleached Whale, Sea Elephant, Strained Whale, Tanners', Curriers', Palm, Oleine, and Red Oils.

SOAPS,

White, Yellow, Brown, Chemical Olive, Fancy, and other Soaps.

Aug. 15, 1860.–3m.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

MR. EDITOR:—Through the solicitations of numerous friends in this vicinity, I have been induced to present my name to the public, as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER.

To my friends I would say, that I am not an *office-seeker*; also, that I have neither time nor inclination to *canvass for delegate votes*, but shall to-day leave the duties of the school-room, to take part in those of the harvest-field, which I think is more honorable than *begging* votes, and shall therefore leave it entirely subject to the decision of the PEOPLE, as expressed by the next County Convention.

Yours, Truly,
Water Street, July 6, 1860. R. F. BROWN.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 15th day of August next. (1860,) to wit:

1. John Fleming, Administrator of Martin Fleming, late of Brady township, dec'd.
2. Abraham Brumbaugh, Executor of Felix Linn, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
3. George M. Green, Administrator of David Myerly, late of Cass township, dec'd.
4. David Stever, Administrator of Abraham Showalter, late of Cass township, dec'd.
5. David Clarkson, Executor of Jacob Bumgartner, late of Union township, dec'd.
6. John Enyeart, Administrator of David Enyeart, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
7. Peter Stryker, Guardian of Alfred M. Scott, a minor son of John Scott, late of Alexandria borough, filed by John T. Stryker.
8. James M. Jacobs, Administrator of Samuel Jacobs, dec'd.
9. Rebecca Hudson, Administratrix of George Hudson, late of Clay township, dec'd.
10. David Stewart, Administrator of Barbara Hileman, late of Morris township, dec'd.
11. John Snyder, Guardian of Peter, John, Susannah, Joseph and Daniel Showalter, as stated by Joseph McCoy, one of the Administrators of said John Snyder, dec'd.
12. James Gwin, Executor of John Armitage, dec'd, who was appointed by the Orphans' Court, to sell the real estate of James Connerit., dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 14, 1860.

FARMERS' & DEALERS' HEADQUARTERS!!!

HANCOCK, CAMP & CO., Produce and General Commission Merchants, No. 47, North Water St., below Arch St., Philadelphia.

☞ Agents for all Guano's Super Phosphates of Lime, Poudrettes, and other kinds of Fertilizers.

☞ All descriptions of *Country Produce* taken in exchange or sold on *Commission*.

☞ Quick sales and Immediate returns are guaranteed upon all consignments.

☞ We are the *sole Agents* for the best articles of Vinegar made in this city and elsewhere.

July 18, 1860.–6m.

J. WEICHSELBAUM,

OPTICIAN AND OCULIST
FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully informs the citizens of HUNTINGDON and vicinity, that he has opened a ROOM at the Exchange Hotel, where he offers for sale

SPECTACLES,

OF EVERY VARIETY, SIZE AND QUALITY. A new invention of spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of perifocal and parabola ground flint Glasses, of his own manufacture.

He would particularly call the attention of the public, to his Spectacles for *NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS*, and for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of Glasses and Conservers of the sight, made of the best flint and azure Glasses.—Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in his Glasses.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT:—The very best *BRAZILLIAN PEBBLE*, so universally proved to be far superior to any other Glass. Also, MICROSCOPES, SPY AND QUIZZING GLASSES of every size and quality; TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING AND OPERA GLASSES, with different powers, together with every variety of articles in the Optical line, not mentioned.

☞ OPTICAL, and other Instruments and Glasses, carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, upon the first trial.

☞ He will remain in this place during the FIRST COURT WEEK, and those in want of the above articles, will please give him a call.

☞ He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.

☞ The very best EYE-WATER and the best Hunting Glasses always for sale. [July 25, 1860.]

HAINES BROS.' OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION

PIANO FORTES,

Celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish. These Pianos have always taken the *FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with other makers. CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞ Every Instrument warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

July 25, 1860.–6m.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.—A regular meeting of the *Huntingdon* County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House on Thursday evening of the first week of the coming Court, (16th inst.,) at 7 o'clock.

Arrangements are then and there to be made for the holding of an Annual Fair during the coming fall, together with the transaction of other business of importance to the Society and the public generally. All are invited and requested to attend.

By order and in behalf of the Society.

R. M. MCDIVITT, } *Secretaries.*
J. F. RAMEY. }

Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of RACHAEL A. McDONALD, late of Brady township, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased will present them to me for settlement, and those indebted will please make immediate payment.

JACOB GOODMAN
Administrator.

Airy Dale P. O., August 1, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 21st day of April, 1860, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 20th day) of August, A. D., 1860, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 14th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 18, 1860.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, July 25, 1860.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 41	6 44	5 49	Newton Hamilton,	10 15	3 08	9 32
4 52	6 50	5 56	Mt. Union,	10 09	3 02	9 24
5 07	7 03	6 09	Mill Creek,	9 56	2 49	9 09
5 21	7 15	6 22	Huntingdon,	9 46	2 39	8 57
5 37	7 26	6 36	Petersburg,	9 31	2 26	8 43
5 45	7 32	6 43	Barree,	9 24	2 19	8 35
5 52	7 37	6 49	Spruce Creek,	9 19	2 13	8 28
6 08	7 53	7 05	Birmingham,	9 01	1 56	8 11
6 17	8 00	7 10	Tyrone,	8 54	1 48	8 03
6 27	8 07	7 19	Tipton,	8 45	1 40	7 53
6 32	8 11	7 23	Fostoria,	8 41	1 36	7 48
6 36	8 14	7 27	Bell's Mills,	8 38	1 33	7 44
6 55	8 25	7 40	Altoona,	8 10	1 15	7 14
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, June 20th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,

Leave Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M. & 5.30 P. M.
" Saxton " 10.18 A. M. & 6.48 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.46 A. M. & 7.16 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS,

Leave Hopewell at 12.20 P. M. & 7.36 P. M.
" Saxton " 12.50 P. M. & 8.04 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 2.08 P. M. & 9.22 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN,

Leaves Saxton at 5.23 A. M.
Arrives at Huntingdon at 8.12 A. M.

ON SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH, a passenger car will connect with both trains from Huntingdon for Coalmont, Crawford, Barnet and Blair's Station, connecting at the latter place with Hack to Broad Top City, where first class hotel accommodations will be found. Visitors from Huntingdon can go direct through to Broad Top City, in time for dinner, spend the day on the mountain, and after tea return to Huntingdon same evening. Excursion tickets for round trip to Coalmont, Crawford and Blair's Station, $1.25. Residents along the line of road desiring to spend the whole day in town can do so by taking the accommodation train down in the morning.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
June 20, 1860. Supt.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS. West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE. East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catamissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1 00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
July 18, 1860. — *General Agent.*

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

DON'T FORGET,

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE,

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

THIS WAY! NEW GOODS!

LEVI WESTBROOK

Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

Is the best Best Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Diptheria, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.

ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,

A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. Try it. Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ The above Medicines are prepared only by

DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts.,
Philadelphia.

N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.

[June 20, 1860.–1y.]

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Miscellaneous News.

ROPE WALKING FOR A GOOD PURPOSE.—Mr. John Stickell, a native of Antrim township, Washington county, Md., a carpenter by occupation, was engaged in building a mill for Mr. John Cushwa. The building, a brick structure, was up to the square; a number of neighbors—perhaps several hundred—had collected to assist in raising timbers; a rope was stretched across the building, near the middle, for some purpose or other; Mr. Stickell was on the wall near the one end of the rope, and a young man in his employ was on the wall at the opposite side of the building, at the other end of the rope; the young man fell, and, in falling, caught the rope, but was not able to raise himself, and if some person had not hastened to his relief, he would have fallen sixty-two feet, into the cog-pit over which he was suspended. The crowd who witnessed the young man's peril seemed paralyzed. Mr. Stickell's attention was directed to the young man's dangerous situation by the murmur of awe from those below him, when, without a moment's hesitation, and without a balance pole, he fearlessly walked the entire length of the mill on the rope, over the sixty-two feet chasm, and rescued the young man from an awful fate, amid the rapturous shouts of all present. This was rope walking to some purpose, but we doubt whether it has its parallel on record.

A SLOW YANKEE FAMILY.—The Newburyport, Mass., *Herald* says a singular family resides in that city. The mother, far advanced in life, and a daughter nearly fifty years old, have shown very little disposition to mix with or see the world. They are seldom abroad, and have not both together been off their premises for thirty years at least, and we believe neither of them out of the street on which they reside for a score of years till last Saturday. They then accepted the invitation of a relative to spend the day at Oldtown. When he would take them in a carriage, the younger was greatly alarmed, for she had never been in any kind of carriage in her life. She turned pale, trembled, and grew faint in the prospect before her, but was finally prevailed on to trust herself to that conveyance instead of her feet. They stopped in full view of the Eastern railroad, and three trains passed near them; this was the first and all of their railroad experience. The old lady, who knows the Bible "like a book," said she believed the trains were an invention of the Devil, and had been sent out to seek whom they might devour.

☞A lady near Farmingham Falls, Maine, lately harrowed two acres of grain, the day before she gave birth to a fine full sized baby.

COURT AFFAIRS---AUG. TERM 1860.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

William Appleton, farmer, Dublin.
Jacob Bumbaugh farmer, Penn.
Henry Boyer, farmer, Penn,
David Burley, laborer, West.
Horace L. Brown, M. D., Cassville.
Amos Clarke, farmer, Tod.
George Fleck, farmer, Morris.
Daniel Fleck, farmer, Union.
John Geissinger, farmer, Penn.
George Garner, farmer, Penn.
Joseph Grubb, farmer, Penn.
Peter Heffner, shoemaker, Walker.
James Harper, farmer, Dublin.
William Hoffman, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Frederick Heeter, farmer, Tod.
William Hoffman, shoemaker, Jackson.
John S. Isett, iron master, Franklin.
Joseph Johnston, J. P., West.
John Kinch, blacksmith, Franklin,
Isaac Long, farmer, Juniata.
Samuel W. Myton, merchant, Barree.
Charles W. Moore, M. D., Carbon.
James McPherron, mason, Alexandria.
Nathan McDivitt, farmer, Oneida.
William K. Rahm, constable, Huntingdon.
Levi Ridenour, farmer, Juniata.
John M. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
David R. Stonebraker, farmer, Jackson.
Abraham Swoope, J. P., Union.
Samuel Smith, farmer, Union.
John Thompson, blacksmith, Jackson.
Elias E. Wilson, coachmaker, Cassville.
James Ward, farmer, Walker.
John Watson, farmer, Walker.
Jesse Yocum, J. P., Brady.
John Zentmire, farmer, Franklin.

Huntingdon, July 25, 1860.

TRIAL LIST FOR AUGUST TERM, 1860.

SECOND WEEK.

C. H. Schriner	vs	A. Lewis.
S. L. Keen, Admisistratrix	vs	Wilson & Gorsuch.
Morningstar's Adm'x	vs	Jas. Entrekin & Stone.
Harrison, for use	vs	Mary A. Shearer.
J. D. Hamilton	vs	Geo. Berkstresser,
James Gorden	vs	Cresswell & Williams.
Horstman, Bro. & Co.	vs	J. H. Dell & Co.
Huntingdon County	vs	J. Saxton, Committee, &c.
Thomas Stewart	vs	Davison & Jackson.
P. Vaandevender	vs	McComb & Gayton.
Huntingdon County	vs	Joseph McCoy.
Ann Dowling	vs	Stewart Corbert.
George French	vs	Alex. McGee, et al.
George Householder	vs	Abram Grubb.
Jos. S. Reed	vs	The B. T. Improvement Co.
Same	vs	Semi Anthracite Co.

Huntingdon, July 25, 1860.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Ely's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent. R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860–1y.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

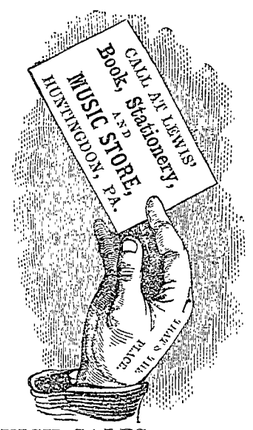
His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS. CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞All orders receive prompt attention.☜
JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store. April 18, 1860–tf.

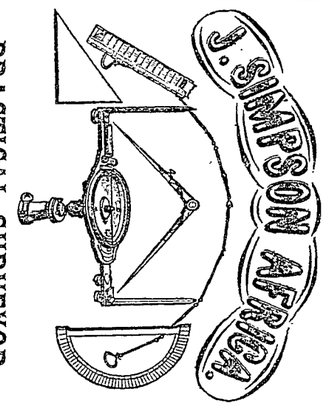
TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call. Dec. 28, 1859.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.



PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions. ☞All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE of FEES.
It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted. Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received at* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,

By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.; publishers price $2,00.

In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.

We invite attention to the following notices:

"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.

"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.

"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.

"A delightful book it is."—The Press.

"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,

A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.

This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.

THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,493 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.

"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."
Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repertory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."
Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.

"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."
Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.
GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly.
BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.
THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PUMP MAKING.—The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—
J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.
March 28, 1860–6m.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.*, and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., *PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.*

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, *HILL STREET,* HUNTINGDON, PA.
CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.
My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations. April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,
S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.
Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.
Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention. October 19, 1859–1y.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK ANDSTATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

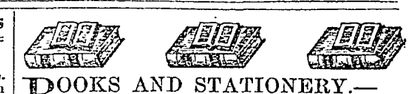
GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S



BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!! The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm.* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,
On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE.
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR.
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO.
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices. S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER,
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
*LEWIS' BO